

## User oriented quality report

### Input and Output Price Indices in agriculture and livestock

#### Generally

The compilation of the Input and Output Price Indices in agriculture and livestock started in 1967 with base year 1966=100.0. These indices are being released with their current form since April 2013, when they replaced the previous indices with base year 2005=100.0.

#### Purpose of the indices– definitions

The purpose of the Output Price Index is to measure the relative change of prices that the producers receive in the agricultural – livestock sector of the sale of their products. The purpose of the Input Price Index is to measure the change in the prices paid by producers for the purchase of the means, goods and services, they use in the production process.

The Output Price Index is divided into the crop and the animal output index. The Input Price Index is compiled from the aggregation of the price indices of the intermediate means and the fixed capital formation goods.

As regards the Output Price Index, the prices collected are the market prices of the products. The market price is defined as the price received by the producer without subsidies, transport expenses and excluding VAT or other taxes or levies.

As regards the Input Price Index, the collected prices refer to the prices paid for by the producers to buy the goods and services they need for their agricultural and livestock production, excluding VAT and transport expenses.

#### Legal basis

The compilation of the Input and Output Price Indices in agriculture and livestock sector is based on voluntary agreements between Eurostat and the Member States. The foundations for these agreements were laid in the early seventies.

#### Reference period

Month

#### Base year

2010=100.0.

#### Revision

Input and Output price indices are fixed base year indices. These indices are updated every five (5) years in years ending in 0 or 5. The most recent revision is with base year 2010=100.0, with April 2013 as first reference month.

#### Statistical classification

According to the common methodology of the member states of EU and Eurostat, the groups of products of the Agricultural Price Indices follow the same classification of the groups as in EAA (Economic Agricultural Accounts).

#### Geographical coverage

The indices cover the whole of the country.

#### Coverage of economic activities

The Input and Output Price Indices cover the transactions for products and services in the sector of agriculture and livestock. In addition, the olive oil and must – wine transactions are covered, which are included in the manufacturing sector when their production – manufacturing process takes place at the level of agricultural unit and thus it is considered to be an activity of the agricultural sector.

#### Seasonality

Seasonality of products influences the agricultural and livestock production as a result some products are not available every month in a calendar year. Therefore, the annual weighing coefficients are divided only in the months when the products are available.

#### Statistical survey

The sources of price collection are the agricultural cooperatives (unions), which collect the final products, as well as, the commercial and the industrial enterprises, which buy the final products directly from the producers.

The price data for the output price index are collected from approximately 783 sources and those for input prices are collected from approximately 760 sources.

#### Publication of data

The Input – Output Price Indices with the new base year (2010) are being released since June 2013 with the April 2013 data as first reference month. The time series with base year 2010=100.0 are available from January 2000 onwards.

#### References

More information on the methodology concerning the compilation and calculation of the indices and for the time series is available on the ELSTAT Website:

<http://www.statistics.gr/en/statistics/-/publication/DKT30/>